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The People's Press.

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ESSAY ON BEE CULTURE.

Read Before the State Agricultural Society, by W. F. Shultz, Esq., of Salem, N. C., Oct. 1870.

In presenting an Essay upon Bee Culture and Honey Making, I deem it proper to say in the outset, that the subject is so vast and comprehensive, that it is impossible, in the limits of a paper like this, to give anything more than a synopsis of the many points of interest which it embraces. Volumes have been written upon the subject, and any practical and experienced apiculturist could produce a lengthy article upon any of its various topics of interest, not only theoretically discussed, but replete with practical illustrations. These points, in detail, would be proper material for discussion in a Convention of Bee Keepers. Addressed to a body like this such a discussion would be wearisome, and naturally uninteresting to the greater portion of the audience, owing, in some part, to the fact that scientific Bee Keeping, as it is at present conducted in our section of country, is so little understood by the masses that many would be incredulous as to the assertions made. With a great majority of the Bee Keepers in North Carolina, the business is to-day conducted on the "chance" principle; and even with a portion of these we find no little superstition alloyed with their idea of "luck." With the lights now before us, and which all who are interested may be enabled to attain, Bee Keeping may readily be reduced to a perfect system or science; and there is not a point in the system which any person of ordinary capacity may not become possessed of by application and study. This acquired knowledge of the system, and its practical application in a well-ordered Apiary, precludes all possibility for the "bad luck theory" to come in; nor will there be any further need of slightly moving the hives early on the morning of the 22d of February to ensure good luck during the season.

The Honey Bee is of Asiatic origin, and has been propagated by man from the earliest ages. Its habits were but little understood until the year 1712, when Miraldi, a mathematician of Nice, invented a glass hive, which enabled Reaumer, Hunter, Schirack, Huber, Dzierzon and many others of a later day to study these habits, and, giving the fruits of their researches to the world, they have become as familiar to the student as household words. The first movable bar was invented by Dzierzon in Germany, in 1838, but it was too imperfect to become of practical utility. In 1852, Mr. Langstroth, of Ohio, perfected it, and the movable comb frame is as necessary now to successful bee culture as the plow and the hoe are to the culture of cotton and other products of the soil; yet how little it is used, and how few there are who comprehend its science.

Each colony of bees, when in good and healthy condition, is composed of the queen—the mother of all—and the working bees, which are her progeny; while from March until September there is a certain proportion of drones, or male bees. The Queen being of the first importance as mother of the whole colony, a brief description of her, and how she is originated, may not be out of place. Whenever a colony loses its queen, either by death or by removal from the hive by the keeper, the bees will immediately proceed to supply her place by raising another. A very general, but very erroneous opinion prevails that when bees lose their queen they will leave the hive or go to nothing. Such is by no means the case. Whenever bees are left queenless at any period between April and October, and the hive contains seed or eggs deposited by her, or young grubs not more than seven days old from the laying of the eggs, they are perfectly independent within themselves as to the means of supplying themselves with a queen. To rear a queen, a common cell is selected containing an egg or small grub; the cells which immediately adjoin it all around are then cut away, and a much larger cell constructed for the use of the royal nursling; the embryo insect is then fed with what apiarists call "royal jelly," or queen food, consisting of the pollen of flowers and honey and water, and which is said to be partly digested in the stomach of the nursing bee before it is fed to the young larva. The queen remains five days in the larva, or grub like form, during which period she is fed with this aliment; the large queen cell is then covered or sealed close with wax, for her metamorphosis into a perfect queen. A queen will usually hatch in from nine to thirteen days, according to circumstances, after the death or removal of her predecessor. The theory is, that from the time the egg is laid, a queen will reach maturity in sixteen days, a working bee in twenty-one days, and a drone in twenty-four days. As soon as the first queen hatches, (for more than one royal cell is already started,) she speedily learns if there are any others in the hive to dispute her prerogative. If the bees intend swarming they protect as many young queens as they desire swarms, and as each younger queen is protected, one or more of these queens issue from the hive with the great bulk of the colony. Now this applies to what are called irregular swarms, and also to after swarms, which issue subsequently to the first from the same hive. When bees intend swarming, (with no artificial intervention,) they will construct queen cells, and when the cells are capped up, the old queen will depart with the swarm, leaving nothing in the hive in the shape of royalty, except the embryo queens in [illegible] after the first swarm issues, the queen will hatch, and if the bees intend to swarm a second time, they will do so then; but if no swarm issues, it may be relied upon that they have destroyed all the royal cells and queens but one, swarming being over in that hive. The young queen, now absolute mistress, when about three days old, (the weather being favorable,) flies out to meet the drones in the air, and then returns to her important duties in the hive, never again voluntarily leaving her faithful subjects unless to lead a swarm as her predecessor had done before her. She deposits during the season from 50,000 to 200,000 eggs, according to the climate and surroundings. These eggs are of two sexes, male and female. The male eggs are deposited in the drone cells, which are much larger than those prepared for the workers. The theory is that eggs in the ovaries of the queen are all alike, and that the queen has the power, at will, of impregnating them while in the act of depositing them; that the semen of the drone is retained in a sack, and that the queen at will, brings the egg whilst passing it in contact with the seminal fluid. A queen that is unfertile, that is, one that has never been impregnated, will lay eggs, but they will produce drones only; and very often in hives, in the absence of a queen for a long time (queenlessness,) there will be found among the workers one or more—every working bee being an undeveloped queen—which are sufficiently developed to lay drone eggs. Some seasons we have been very much troubled with these fertile workers. The drones of an Italian bee are always as pure as the queen from which they originate, although she may have been impregnated by a black drone; but in that case the workers are hybrids. After the second year the queen begins to fail and is not so prolific; she should then be removed from the hive and a young queen substituted. A queen will live to be past three years old, whereas the workers are regenerated about three times in one season.

A close observer will notice that while one swarm prospers, another under equally as favorable circumstances, accomplishes nothing. The workers in a strong swarm number about 20,000. They are the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," performing all the labors of the colony. The drones are the male, and have but one office, which is to impregnate the queens. They are larger than the workers, are stingless, and after living a brief life of luxurious idleness, are killed off by the workers when the season is over.

The first fifteen days, the young bees perform the office of nurses, feeding the larvæ and discharging other duties necessary within the hive; after that period they become laborers in the field and forest, until they are lost on duty or are forced by age to return to indoor work. The Italian is far more profitable than the common bee. It is more prolific, hence the colony is always stronger, besides which it is more industrious. There is no clustering in dense masses on the outside of the hive as is so often the case with our native black bee, but every bee seems to be at work.

It may be asked by some how so many interesting facts in regard to the bee were discovered? Dzierzon, of Germany, studied the habits of this valuable insect with great care, and made discoveries so apparently absurd that they were disputed by other scientific men. No means of proving the facts stated by Dzierzon existed until the Italian bee was obtained by German apiarists from the mountains of Italy; by this means the secrets of these wonderful little insects were fully discovered, made public, and the vexed questions settled.

In a paper like this it would be almost impossible, as well as useless, to detail actual results that have been obtained by scientific bee culture and from the Italian bee. I may state, however, that in a recent number of the *American Bee Journal*, a practical apiarist makes a report of his success this year, which, appears to be almost incredible. This bee-keeper reports having last spring forty-six hives, and from these forty six hives he took six thousand, one hundred and sixty-two pounds of surplus honey in about five weeks' time! This gave him an average of one hundred and thirty-four pounds of surplus honey from his forty-six hives. Other instances might readily be quoted from the files of the same journal during the past few years, but time and space forbid. Any one interested in bee-keeping ought to become a subscriber to that journal, as it is devoted entirely to the bee interest, is edited and published by one of the most experienced apiarists in America, and a reader cannot fail to have his ideas enlarged upon the subject, besides gleaning many facts from its pages of which he is now profoundly unconscious. The general lack of information prevailing amongst bee keepers in our State is almost beyond belief. With all the sources of knowledge upon the subject accessible, it appears to me inexcusable in bee keepers whom I have conversed with, and who say they have kept bees all their lives, yet have never seen a queen bee! Others, again, are so completely wrapped up in their bigotry and self-nequirements, that no one can make them believe there has been any improvement in the management of bees, especially of late years. I know one old fossil keeper whose great boast is, that he has had forty years experience in bee keeping and naturally must know all about the business. He is an advocate of the old *box hive* system, and is adverse to all modern improvement particularly the movable frame hive. He dwells upon the idea that our forefathers never used such new-fangled contrivances, [illegible] says, however, that he has made one improvement upon it: he has inserted a pane of glass in the back of each of his hives, so that he can tell at any time by looking, how the bees are progressing. It is his opinion that the frames afford the bee-keepers too much opportunity to work with the bees and thus disturb them, a thing which by all means ought to be avoided as the insects should be left in peace and quietness. To illustrate his wonderful success in bee-keeping on his system I will state that never in the last twenty or thirty years have I known him to have more than from ten to twenty stocks at a time, and then he *bought* the honey for his own consumption and food for his bees. He is particularly severe upon the Italian bee; he denies that it is a distinct and separate variety; but declares that it originated by a cross between the common black bee and the yellow-jacket! One of his favorite amusements is to kill all Italian bees which he finds flying about his hives, and he boasts of it. As every apiary in our vicinity has become more or less mixed up, or hybridized, with the Italians, no doubt his bees have a due proportion of this hybridized element; and, as a natural consequence, he knocks down with his bee paddle as many of his own as strange bees. Yet this old fossil has the temerity to write articles on the subject of apiculture for publication, most of his assertions, however, being mere fancies which he mistakes for facts.

The foregoing is a digression from [illegible] subject, and given only as an illustration of the stolid ignorance and bigotry prevailing with a certain class, who, wise in their own conceit, are entirely wanting in a knowledge of the first essential principles of this most interesting [illegible]

By judicious management Apiculture can be made profitable in North Carolina. The climate is well adapted to it, and there are all the natural honey resources in this State that can be found in any other. With very rare exceptions, many species of diseases incident to bees which are quite prevalent in the Northern and Western States, are unknown to us. Amongst these diseases may be mentioned Foul Brood and Dysentery. A few years ago these diseases prevailed so extensively in some portions of Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, that they came near depopulating the whole bee stock of that country. In some sections there was not a hive left within thirty square miles of territory. Again, we have all the flowers that other sections have, together with many richly nectariferous species which are found growing wildly in our warmer climate; and as our agricultural interests are advanced in the way of an increase of all kinds of grasses and forage, bee pasturage is improved also. First, however, in the way of resources, is the honey-dew, of which we have every year more or less. From this the bees gather the largest quantity of surplus honey, and it is the purest honey we have. While the season for the honey-dew lasts, which sometimes is four weeks, strong stocks will collect from five to ten pounds of honey per day. The question will here naturally occur: What is honey-dew? We have two species of honey-dew. The one which is the more common and of more frequent occurrence is the secretion of a genus of insects known to entomologists as Aphides, or plant-lice, which make their appearance about the end of April, unless the season be remarkably wet, which is a great destroyer of insect life. This secretion is to be found upon a variety of our forest growth. I have seen it so abundant that had there been 10,000 stands within reaching distance, all would have obtained their full share. The other species of honey-dew is said to be produced by a peculiar condition of the atmosphere, and is either a dew, or a sweet, saccharine exudation from the leaves of the plants and trees. This is a point upon which there exists a difference of opinion. As regards the species first referred to, it can be seen with the naked eye—both insects and secretion upon the leaves.

The white clover furnishes the next best honey we have, and if our agricultural friends would raise more of it our honey would be greatly improved. Distinguished bee-keepers have asserted that an acre of white clover in full bloom will yield ten pounds of honey daily while in bloom.—The red clover is very prolific of honey, but the proboscis of the bee is too short to reach the nectarium, or honey-receptacle in the bloom. It is claimed by many bee-keepers that the Italian bee has the advantage in this respect, and will gather honey from the seed crop of red clover in the fall; but upon this I have no positive testimony. The Italian will frequent the red clover more than the black bee.

Beside the foregoing, there are innumerable other sources of honey deposit during the summer months. From the first of August until the middle of September there is usually a great dearth of honey resources; but about the latter part of September our fall field flowers begin to bloom, the most prominent of which is the small, white flower of a plant belonging to the Aster genus. This will bloom until after frost, and frost does not affect the bloom sufficiently to destroy or vitiate the honey secretion. I have known, *in a bad honey year*, the bees to gather more honey from the Aster during the months of September and October than they made from all other sources put together during the summer. In our section during the past summer, bees did little more than make their own support, and many of them require additional fall stores, which I think they are now rapidly augmenting.

The question is often asked: Cannot a country become overstocked? Statistics show that in some parts of Germany there are sections [illegible] kept two thousand hives to the square mile, and there is no country where bees are propagated that can in success compete with the Germans. And they are kept there not alone as a matter of pleasure, but are a source of profit. No one Southern State averages one colony to the square mile.—There are 50,000 square miles of territory in North Carolina, and as there are 640 square acres to the square mile, we have 32,000,000 of acres. Now each acre, at a very low estimate, will yield one pound of honey, making thirty-two millions of pounds. This honey at fifteen cents per pound would produce the sum of four millions, eight hundred thousand dollars.—And so I might go on *ad infinitum*. Tons upon tons of the sweet substance go to waste in every county, merely from the want of the industrious little workers to gather it. This is no wild theory sprung from a disordered brain, but a serious and stubborn fact, and one which it would be agricultural economy to profit by.

Apiculture is particularly adapted as a pursuit for the ladies. One of the most distinguished apiculturists in the Union is a lady residing in the State of Iowa, Mrs. Ellen Tupper, whose writings upon the subject are known where ever bee literature circulates. I would refer any one seeking information, to her writings published in the Agricultural Reports of the Department for the last few years. She is an indefatigable laborer in the cause, and is at this time an editress of a joint Agricultural and Bee Journal published in New York. Born and bred in New England, but being in failing health, and declared by her physician to be a hopeless case, she emigrated to the West. She now says that by out-door exercise amongst her bees, she has entirely recovered her [illegible] and she strongly appeals to her own sex to take up the same occupation.

There are many other points regarding the bees themselves, which would be of great interest to bee-keepers, but they must of necessity be passed over.

I will now briefly allude to the hives and their appurtenances. The greatest invention of the age in bee-keeping, is the movable comb hive, and next to that is the honey extractor. In regard to the movable comb hive I will remark that any hive that has movable combs, provided they are not too complicated to take apart, will answer; but the simpler the better. The first and the only simple hive is the Langstroth hive, which was the first patent granted in 1852. Since that time there have been at least three hundred patents issued, but the leading feature in nearly all of them is the movable frame and as such are infringements upon the Langstroth patent. And here I would beg leave to make some extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1868, from an article on the subject of bees, headed "Statistics of Bee Keeping":—"The reports show that the movable comb hive of the Rev. L. L. Langstroth is generally preferred by the Bee Keepers of the United States. The Bee Keeper's Association of Tennessee, at their recent Convention, by an unanimous vote gave this hive the preference over all other forms. Patent hives have been the curse of bee-keeping in this country. Many of the reports say that the bee-keepers in their vicinity have abandoned all manner and style of patent hives and gone back to the plain box and rude "gum." Patent bee palaces, moth traps, and self-dividers have done as much as the bee moth, perhaps more, to hinder the progress of bee culture in this country. That hive can only claim superiority over the common box which permits the bee-keeper to have ready access to every portion of the hive, allows the transfer of frames from one hive to another, will winter bees well, is not complicated in its structure, and is not expensive. The movable comb hive is used by about one-fourth of the bee-keepers of the United States, and its introduction is rapidly extending. Whenever its use becomes general, bee-keeping will become profitable." Upon the subject of the honey emptier, I beg leave to quote another short extract: "Twenty pounds of honey being required to make one pound of wax, the economy of saving and utilizing combs is rendered evident. In order to accomplish this saving, a honey emptying machine has been invented, and has now been so simplified that it is within the reach of all. By this machine, the comb is emptied by centrifugal motion without breaking the combs, leaving them in a perfectly sound condition, so that they may be inserted again and used for years in succession, thus effecting a great saving in the consumption of honey, and giving the market a purer article than when rendered by heat." I can fully endorse this statement, having made the machine during the past season and tested it fully. It will take out every particle of honey from open cells, and not interfere in the least with the brood in any of its stages.

Yet one more quotation I cannot refrain from making. The Commissioner says: "The reports show that in the Southern States, where bee-keeping is in its primitive state, it would yield, if properly conducted, the largest return. The abundant wild plants yielding honey, the long seasons and mild climate there are all very favorable to profitable bee-keeping. The chief expense of an Apiary is the expense of the hives. When these are procured they form a permanent capital; the hive will last for years. Bee-keeping will be found profitable, not only to those who engage in it largely, but both profitable and interesting to any person having room sufficient even for one hive. He can supply his table all the year with honey, and find in the nature and workings of these little insects, subjects for most interesting study and critical investigation." I would earnestly recommend to any one having the Report within reach to carefully read the article from which I have quoted.

The movable comb hive is so constructed that the bees will build their comb in separate frames, rendering it an easy matter for the apiarist to examine each frame by itself, by removing it from the hive without injury or seriously disturbing the bees. With a movable comb hive nothing but skill and attention is required to accomplish everything that is desired, the frames being used exclusively for rearing brood and storing honey for the use of the colony. The surplus honey boxes are placed above these frames, and covered with a cap to protect them from the weather.

I would advise those who desire to embrace the pursuit of bee-keeping, to first ask themselves whether they intend to study its mysteries and gain a thorough understanding of its requirements so that they may apply them practically, or whether they think, like many others, that by procuring a new, patent hive, nothing more is needed, and that the hive of itself will bring about the desired result? Let it be distinctly understood that I advise no one to use any other than a gum, or a box hive, without first becoming acquainted with the wants of the bee so that they may be enabled to attend to them as the necessity of the case may require. As well might a law student expect to become a successful lawyer by simply having the law authorities within his reach and not studying them, or a theological student expect to become an eminent divine by merely keeping the Scriptures and Commentaries as so much dead stock on hand, as for a man to become a successful apiculturist by merely having his bees in a patent movable comb hive, and not storing [illegible] and putting in practice upon the [illegible] is no branch of agriculture [illegible] intellectual, instructive, or remunerative. With a few colonies in the movable comb hive few would imagine to what number, an experienced apiarist could, with ordinary success, increase his apiary in the course of ten years. The least possible increase of ten swarms in ten years would amount to 10,240, and allowing the very low average of ten pounds only of surplus honey to the swarm, there would be a yield of about one hundred tons of honey, which, if sold at only fifteen cents per pound, would amount to $30,000. Where then, can a man with small capital and of delicate health find an easier field for remunerative labor. It requires no broad acres, nor large capital; a little perseverance and application and the "will" to accomplish, is the largest portion of the capital stock invested. The God of Nature has, with lavish hand, poured the nectar into the flower-cup; He has endowed the bee with the instinct of gathering and storing it; and He has given to man the knowledge and the power of using both for his pleasure and support. No one, then, can find room for doubt, that with knowledge and attention, bee-keeping is both pleasant and lucrative, whilst "letting bees keep themselves," though it may be sufficiently satisfactory to the bee, is both unprofitable and annoying to man.

In regard to the Italian bee, I can boldly assert that in my own experience, and taking the testimony of all intelligent bee-keepers who cultivate them, they have fully come up to what is claimed for them as superior to the old species of black bee. This superiority consists, first: In their active and more industrious habits; they are never found idly clinging in black clusters all over the hive as is so often the case with the black bee. Secondly, their great prolificacy, and early breeding in the spring, by which the colony will swarm much earlier than the black stocks, and the colony being very full, their working force is superior in numbers. Thirdly, being more active and vigilant, they protect their combs more readily from the ravages of the bee moth; and finally, in a good honey season, they will work earlier, later and in cooler weather than will our native stock.

For the past two years, attempts have been made to introduce into this country the Egyptian bee, but, so far as I am aware at this time, have not been attended with success, in respect to obtaining the full, pure stock. A hybrid is in existence in Ohio, and a bee-keeping friend of mine in Ohio expected to receive two full stocks this past summer from Alexandria in Egypt; but what success attended this last effort I have not learned. The Egyptian bee is highly spoken of in Europe, and my friend writes me that his hybrids outwork anything in his apiary. In size, it is said to be about a third smaller than the common or Italian bees; the body of an ash color, striped white and black; in its flight it produces a peculiar soft, humming sound. The Egyptian is also called the Assyrian bee, and is said to be identical with the bee of Palestine, which, in Scripture, is mentioned as having used the lion's carcass for a hive.

The ease with which a stock of common black bees, when in a movable comb hive, can be transformed into a stock of any other species, is known to but comparatively few. A queen is procured, the frames are taken up and carefully looked over until the reigning queen is seen, when she is caught and removed; the queen you wish to substitute is put into a small wire cage and stuck between two combs where she is left in confinement for from twenty-four to sixty hours, according to circumstances; she is then turned loose in the hive when she will be readily acknowledged as the head of the colony. Were not the precaution taken of caging her temporarily, but were she turned [illegible] the hive immediately after removing the old queen and before the commotion discovered and realized their loss, the latter would undoubtedly at once kill the new queen as an intruder. There are other modes, highly recommended by experienced bee-keepers in Germany, of making the change by a shorter process, but I cannot speak of them from practical experience. Again, it is known to but few with what facility these queens can be transported from one section of our wide land to another. Until quite recently, express packages were employed for their transmission, each package containing a large piece of comb with honey, and a handful of bees to keep the queen company. The practice now is to send them by mail, under letter postage, in the mail bag, put up in a little, light wooden box, perforated with air-holes, and containing a small piece of comb with honey in it for the subsistence of the royal occupant and about a dozen bees that accompany her. It might readily be supposed that these insects would suffocate in the mail bag, but such is not the case. I received a queen by this mode of transmission, about one month ago, from Jefferson, in the State of Wisconsin; she reached me safe and sound in some four or five days from the time she was mailed, and is now doing excellent service in our apiary.

There are a vast number of other points of interest connected with my topic, upon which I might dilate, but this paper has already exceeded its proper limits. My remarks and suggestions have been somewhat desultory, having been thrown together hastily and without much regard to order. The subject is one of exhaustless interest to a real lover of bees, and it would be impossible to do it full justice in any essay or paper that might be prepared. It would require a volume, and even then much would remain untold. However, by the efforts of a few persevering experimentalists, interest upon the subject [illegible] and, indeed, the Southern States, may give it more attention. North Carolina is truly a favored section, for Nature has been to it a bounteous and indulgent mother. Our climate, our soil, and our growth have been singularly diversified, and by dint of a little application we can make our "hills and valleys blossom like the rose"—we can realize the glorious scriptural ideal of "a land flowing with milk and honey." Only let apiculture receive some portion of the attention that is so often wasted upon chimerical and fruitless pursuits, and it may be made the means of developing one of the richest of the latent resources of our section, and thereby not only add millions to the future income of our people, but become, under God, a benefit and lasting blessing to the persevering agriculturist.

Rotation a Law in Agriculture.

The farmer grows a certain kind of potato year after year, until it fails to produce the same good crops it once did. He sends a few hundreds of miles for new seed of the same variety, and it will at once, and without adding anything to the soil produce as good crops as it ever did. We have heard agriculturists deny the possibility of this, but we think that most practical farmers know that this is really the case. Yet surely the same variety of potatoes require only the self-same elements. There has been no other difference but the change.

So also in the matter of manure. People sometimes find benefit from phosphates, or guano, or some other commercial fertilizer. But in a few years it turns out to be no better than brick dust; but any other kind of manure will have a wonderful effect. We knew a friend once who used to raise enormous crops in his vegetable garden, which was annually manured from his horse stable. It failed at last. Even weeds seemed to despise it.—He changed from horse to cow manure, and again wonderful crops rewarded him. Chemically there was not much difference in the manure. The change was more than all.

It is well to remember that this is a general principle. Nature loves change. There is a seeming contradiction, for we speak of the certainty of nature's laws. But those who know her best, know that she has laws which seem contradictory. The same elements that make fire, largely make water, which is the enemy of fire; and some of her most harmless elements will often unite to make the deadliest poisons. At any rate, constant as she generally is we know she sometimes likes a change.

Of the 258,027 emigrants who left the shores of the United Kingdom in 1869, 90,416 were English, 22,269 Scotch, 73,325 Irish, 65,752 foreigners; the nationality of the remaining 5,275 is not distinguished in the returns.

Every plain girl has one consolation. Though not a pretty young lady she will if she lives, be a pretty old one.

Sheet music—singing in bed.

LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS ON THE CONVENTION.

To the People of North Carolina:

An act has been passed at the present session of the General Assembly submitting to the voters of the State the question of calling a Convention to revise and amend, under certain specified restrictions, the existing Constitution of North Carolina; and an election is ordered to be held on the second Thursday of April, 1871, to ascertain the sense of the people on this important subject.

We, the undersigned, members of the General Assembly, wish to set forth briefly some of the reasons which have induced the Legislature to pass said act.

The warmest advocates of the present Constitution have always conceded that it is marred by many great errors and imperfections. It was only ratified because our people were in an embarrassing position, and were promised that it should soon be amended. The great confusion which it has wrought, and the heavy burdens it has imposed, have proved it to be utterly unsuited to our condition and circumstances, and repugnant to our tastes and usages as a people. We cannot now undertake to point out all its evils, and will notice only a few of the more prominent.

This Constitution has overturned our ancient judicial system, once the pride of the State, and has introduced in its stead a novel one so full of deformities that it has become a by-word of reproach and contempt. The old method of practice and proceeding in the courts has been abolished, and a code of procedure substituted, so ill-digested, crude and contradictory in its provisions, that our highest tribunals confess themselves unable fully to understand it or to administer it, except by judicial legislation. The enforcement of rights and the redress of wrongs has to be sought by such tortuous and expensive channels that it is often cheaper to submit to injustice than to seek a remedy through the courts. The Code of Procedure cannot be repealed or essentially changed by the Legislature; for either this or something like it, is prescribed by the Constitution. A Convention alone can rid us of this incubus and nuisance. The number of judicial districts is too great, entailing much useless expense. Many other features of the present system are inconsistent with purity, efficiency and cheapness in the administration of justice, which is one of the prime objects of all good government. The people have, by experience, been made so sensible of the evils of this judicial system that we will not dwell longer upon the subject. A reform is absolutely necessary to prevent our judiciary from falling into general contempt.

The present county and township governments are intolerable evils. Their cumbrousness and inefficiency, their expensiveness, and the numerous avenues to peculation and extortion which they open, are grievances which have brought complaints and remonstrances from all sections of the State. We believe there is an almost universal desire for the restoration of the old County Courts, as the simplest, cheapest, and most honest system of county government ever devised, and for the abolishment of the existing system, with its wheels within wheels, crushing the people with burdens. The transaction of the business pertaining to the Probate Courts is also much more troublesome and costly than under the old plan. A Convention is needed to effect the reforms which are imperatively demanded in all the foregoing particulars.

There are a multitude of useless offices, established by this Constitution, which ought to be abolished. The holding of more than one office by the same individual, is a serious evil not now prohibited.—The cost of carrying on the government upon the present plan, from the chief departments down to the court clerks and justices of the peace, is vastly greater than it ought to be. The taxes for the last two years have been heavy, and yet the Treasury is bankrupt; and it is difficult to devise the means to meet current expenditures. According to the recent message of Governor Holden, at least *seven hundred thousand* dollars will be required to pay the expenses of the State government for the current fiscal year. This alone is a ruinous tax upon an impoverished people, being twice as much as they were taxed last year; the last General Assembly not having levied half as much as they knew would be needed. A Convention, by simplifying and cheapening our system of government, would save money enough in one year to pay its own expenses several times over; to say nothing of what it would save in all the future. No party can administer our State government, on the present plan, for less than about *six hundred thousand* dollars annually, reduce salaries as we may. Ten years ago, under the old system, the annual cost of the State government was about *two hundred thousand* dollars. A Convention of true and patriotic men will give us a frame of government by which we can return to those old figures, and save seven hundred thousand dollars a year to the counties, besides. So that the call of a Convention, no matter how demagogues may cavil, is a measure of obvious and immediate economy.

We promised the people relief, and we are anxious to give it. But in devising the means for its accomplishment, this General Assembly is met at *every* turn by some constitutional *barrier*; so that we are compelled to call upon the people to unfetter our hands, by making the necessary constitutional amendments, that we may be able to legislate effectually for their benefit.

There is one overwhelming consideration to which we invite particular attention, and which of itself renders the call of a Convention, in our opinion, an imperative necessity. One of the most striking provisions of the present Constitution has never been enforced, and yet it contains a direct and positive mandate to the General Assembly, which men of common honesty, regardful of their oaths, and who feel bound by the opinion of our Supreme Court in relation to the limit of taxation, know not how to disobey. It is in these words: "The General Assembly shall, by "appropriate legislation, and by adequate "taxation, provide for the prompt and reg-"ular payment of the interest on the pub-"lic debt." If this be construed as applying to the old debt only, it requires the levy of *twelve hundred thousand* dollars of tax to pay interest. Add to this the tax necessary to carry on the State government, and it will be perceived that the *lowest* tax which this legislature can levy if they carry out their obligations under this constitution, is largely over *a million and a half* of dollars, or five times the tax of the past year. The Governor says, in his message, *two millions and a half*, or eight times the tax of the past year.

We know very well that any such tax would crush the people into the dust.—Yet we have taken an oath which cannot be fulfilled unless we do not make such a levy; and as honorable men, we see no way of escape, unless the people will call a Convention and relieve us from the dilemma by changing the Constitution in this particular. We cannot believe the true and honest people of North Carolina expect us to violate our oaths. We therefore appeal to them to come to our rescue, and their own! Let a Convention be called, that the Constitutional provisions respecting the Public Debt may be altered, and the debt itself put in the way of being compromised, or otherwise adjusted, as the people may deem proper. If steps be taken towards the accomplishment of these things, we can, and will delay any action in the premises, until after the Convention has perfected its task. But if the people themselves refuse to call a Convention, and to amend the Constitution by striking out the aforesaid provision, how can we avoid interpreting their action to mean that we must proceed to execute that provision, and levy upon them a tax too grievous to be borne? We beg the earnest attention of the people to the foregoing considerations.

The General Assembly have not presumed to call a Convention themselves.—We had no official expression of the wishes of the people to justify us in doing that. We simply submit the question to the people. They bear the burdens; they suffer the evils; and they also are the sovereigns. Article I, Section 3, of our present Constitution declares: "The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right * * of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government * *; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States."—Our Act only provides a method by which the people may exercise this inherent right in a regular and orderly manner,—"in pursuance of law."

Nor have the General Assembly assumed to themselves any right or power, of their own mere motion, to impose restrictions upon the Convention when assembled. But being well assured, by extensive acquaintance with the wishes of our constituents, that the people desire to preserve unchanged some features of our existing Constitution, we have so framed our act that the people themselves may, by approving it, impose such restrictions as will prevent alterations, which in our judgment, are not wished for. Only such, thus approved by the sovereign people, will utter their voice, not ours merely; and that voice will be recognized as imperative. This act, with all its provisions, will be the people's power of attorney to their delegates, which they cannot go beyond. No candid man will contend that a Convention, having only a *delegated* sovereignty, can override and disregard the *original* sovereignty of the people. And to make assurance doubly sure, an oath is embodied in the act binding the delegates to observe its restrictions; and the people will certainly not choose delegates who would either neglect or violate that obligation.

The proposed restrictions will limit and simplify the work of the Convention, shorten its session and reduce its cost. It will not cost half as much as the unnecessary taking of the *census* in 1875, which the present Constitution requires shall be done, but which a Convention will no doubt dispense with.

Among the restrictions which we ask the people to impose on the Convention is the one which will forbid any interference with the homestead and personal property exemption. The Conservative party, now dominant in this State, is certainly as much interested (if not more so) as its political opponents, in maintaining the homestead provision; and this party is fully determined that said provision shall never be abolished. The opposite party may become willing to see it abrogated; but the Conservative party will not consent that this shall be done. On this point we perceive the enemies of a Convention are busily at work trying to frighten and deceive the people. To guard against any possible danger on this homestead question, the General Assembly have incorporated into the act very stringent provisions on that subject. We do not deem it necessary for us to do more than simply invite attention to them as they appear in the act. They certainly show the earnest purpose of the Conservative party to preserve the homestead and exemption rights intact.

Others of the proposed restrictions will prevent any interference with the rights of citizens of the different races, and any requirement of a property qualification for officers or voters. The revised Constitution must also be submitted to the people for ratification, and be ratified by them before it become of any validity.—But it is needless to refer, in detail, to the several restrictions; they are to be seen in the act, and will explain themselves.—It is hoped that they will meet with the general approval of the people. Some of them are perhaps unnecessary, because they only prohibit what no State Convention has power to do under the Federal Constitution. But we have permitted their insertion, in order that the people of all parties and of the entire Union may readily comprehend the true intent of our act, and the spirit in which it has been adopted.

In truth, it is no spirit of violence, of revolution, or of reaction, which moves us. All these things we most earnestly deprecate. Our aim is to secure to our people relief from the intolerable burdens of debt and taxation by which they are now oppressed. And we long to see once more a North Carolina Constitution for North Carolina, which, while conforming to all the requirements of Federal law, shall yet be instinct with the genius of our people, and under which all our citizens may live in peace and harmony; a Constitution which will enable the State to recover her former prosperity and high credit, and ultimately to fulfill all her just obligations. We sincerely trust that thinking and patriotic men of all parties will unite in the call of a Convention, as an essential step towards the attainment of these happy results.

Thos. J. Jarvis,	E. J. Warren,
E. B. Withers,	W. M. Robbins,
J. G. H. Mitchell,	John W. Graham,
J. H. Hill,	A. J. Dargan,
W. H. Lucas,	H. C. Jones,
Robert Gambrell,	A. C. Cowles,
W. F. Shull,	C. L. Cook,
C. W. Broadfoot,	Rufus K. Speed,
Wm. H. Crawford,	L. C. Edwards,
J. G. Scott,	C. W. McClammy, jr.
J. Henry Currie,	J. M. Worth,
Hugh B. Regan,	V. Mauney,
Thos. D. Johnston,	Jas. C. Skinner,
John Furr,	L. C. Latham,
Neill S. Stewart,	J. A. Gilmer,
S. A. Ashe,	R. Z. Linney,
J. D. Stanford,	L. R. Waddell,
Leo M. McAfee,	E. Crowell,
C. M. T. McCauley,	R. J. Lockwood,
B. R. Dickey,	F. C. Robbins,
Thos. A. Nicholson,	W. C. Troy,
David Kincaid,	R. M. Norment,
Geo. H. Gregory,	J. D. Currie,
Jonathan Lassiter,	W. B. Council,
R. P. Waring,	Livingston Brown,
J. O. Wilcox,	Jas. A. Graham.
S. C. Rankin,	W. L. Love,
Jacob Climard,	G. M. Whiteside,
C. C. Gore,	C. T. Murphy,
M. Atwater,	W. W. Fleming,
J. R. Maxwell,	S. Adams,
Henry T. Jordan,	W. G. Albright,
J. S. Anderson,	W. A. Allen,
J. A. Womack,	Law. P. Battle,
Nat. Kelsey,	J. Turner Morehead,
J. A. Drake,	Jas. H. Merrimon,
W. C. Smith,	N. B. Armstrong,
T. D. Bryson,	R. J. Powell,
C. F. Young,	F. N. Luckey,
J. A. Kelly,	J. S. Reid,
D. P. Smith,	Tyre York,
Jesse Hinnant,	J. Harris,
J. C. Grayson,	Wm. Paylor, Jr.,
L. W. Martin,	A. B. Johns, Jr.,
John L. Henderson,	David Settle,
John W. Dunham,	J. C. Mills,
J. L. Robinson,	Edmund Jones,
R. B. B. Houston,	T. A. McNeill,
Calvin Joyner,	J. M. Woodhouse,
A. C. McAlister,	J. L. Chamberlain,
B. S. Atkinson,	F. N. Strudwick,
S. F. Tomlinson,	W. P. Welch.
T. Sparrow.	

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The Convention and its Constitutionality.

The Convention Act is now fairly before the people, and parties are preparing for a campaign which is to decide whether the native worth of North Carolina still retains sufficient of its former strength, pride, manliness and intelligence to assert itself and declare that the State shall be dragged no further towards the brink of the bottomless pit, or whether calamity and oppression have so deadened the sensibilities of our people as to hand them over an apathetic prey to a horde of office holders and office-seekers, the prolific spawn of evil times, and who, like the vampire bats of the Brazils, derive their sustenance from the veins of their living victims.

As the constitutionality of the proposed Convention has been rudely attacked upon the ground that two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the General Assembly did not vote for the bill submitting the question to the people, it is now our purpose to make a plain statement of the case, so that our friends may dismiss all apprehensions regarding the legitimacy of a Convention should it be decided at the ballot-box that one shall be held.

Art. 1, Section 3 of our present State Constitution, which section is only an amplification of Sec. 2 of the old Declaration of Rights, says:

"That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States."

Thus it is plain that the people possess the right of altering their Constitution whenever they consider it necessary; this is one of the *sovereign*, inherent rights which cannot be alienated or destroyed, for Sec. 2, of the same Article in the Constitution and Declaration of Rights says:

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

But the right to amend the Constitution must "be exercised in pursuance of law." Exactly so, and the General Assembly, which is the law making power under the Constitution, has given us a law by which the actual wishes of the sovereign and paramount power can be ascertained.

Article XIII of the present defective and disjointed Constitution provides that the Constitution may be altered in two ways: either by a Convention, or by the Legislature, and both of these modes are trammeled. *But it places no restriction upon the right of the people to call a Convention.* Section 1 of this article provides that,

"No Convention of the people shall be called *by the General Assembly* unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly."

Now, in almost the very language of the Legislative address, which we publish this week, the General Assembly have not presumed to call a Convention themselves. They had no official expression of the wishes of the people to justify them in doing so. They have simply passed a law submitting the question to the people, who bear the burdens, who suffer the evils, and who also are the sovereigns. If the General Assembly had called a Convention, by less than a two-thirds vote, without consulting the people about it, then it would have been unconstitutional, but there is nothing whatever in the Constitution to prevent the Legislature from passing this law by a majority vote, and thus submitting to the people the question whether they will have a Convention or [illegible] sign under our laws, they are so now, and we trust they will remain so until the end of time.

The office-holders and other opponents of the Convention claim that not only have the General Assembly no right to call a Convention by less than a two-thirds vote of all the members of both Houses, but, also, that they have no right, by a majority vote, to submit the question to the people. As they are afraid of the sovereign power, they want to shut off all appeal to that power for they fear its decision.

In prescribing two modes of Legislative action in regard to movements tending to the amendment or alteration of the organic law, the sovereign power which prescribed these modes simply defined certain limits beyond which the General Assembly should not go, *but it did not limit itself.* This whole matter was very carefully reviewed in the Senate of North Carolina in December, 1854, during the debate upon a bill introduced by Mr. Graham concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution. During that debate, Mr. J. H. Haughton, of Chatham county, delivered an exhaustive address, in which he plainly showed how the section of the old State Constitution relative to calling a Convention—and it is identical, word for word, and letter for letter, with the section in our present Constitution—became incorporated in that instrument. We give Mr. Haughton's own words:

"Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, the able men who sat in the Convention of 1835 have left upon record evidence clear and unmistakeable of their intention.

The Committee on amendment of the Constitution reported a plan in substance, that a majority of two successive Legislatures (and ratified by the people,) might make amendments. Mr. Meares, a member from Sampson, proposed an amendment requiring a vot of three-fifths of one Legislature, and two-thirds by a succeeding one, which was adopted and is now a part of the first section of article four of the constitution.

After the adoption of the amendment, Mr. Meares proposed "an additional safeguard," &c., to amend the article, so that "no convention of the people should hereafter be called, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly." As soon as this was proposed, Mr. Giles, a western man, rose and asked "if it was possible that *this body would assume to control the future action of the people of North Carolina by adopting such an amendment?*"—He had heard of a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself; but this is a power *above* the throne. A doctrine had been started in 1824, somewhat akin to that involved in the amendment, that the people were their own worst enemies, and incapable of self government. He subscribed to no such doctrine. The people of this State were a sober, steady people, not disposed from mere whim or caprice to upturn the fundamental principles of the government, and therefore might be trusted to manage, regulate and alter their own.

Mr. Gaston, (an Eastern gentleman,) said at the close of Mr. Giles' remarks on this amendment of Mr. Meares, "we are now met with the popular cry that we are about to limit the power of the people. It was *not* the *people* but the *creatures* of the people, that the amendment proposed to *limit*." After the debate had proceeded for some time, Mr. Meares said, "to satisfy some gentlemen near him, he would *modify* his amendment so as to provide that no convention shall hereafter be called *by the General Assembly*, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House." and the amendment so modified was adopted and is now part of the constitution. This modification being made, Mr. Giles said "he was *perfectly satisfied*." See debates in convention, pages 345, 369, 370, 372, 373.

Thus we have a clear explicit exposition of the *real undoubted* intention of the framers of the amended constitution, that it was not the intention to limit, "to control the future action of the people," but the "creatures of the people," to wit: the Legislature—that when it is objected that the scope of the original amendment proposed by Mr. Meares, would be to tie the hands of the *people* as to all future action on *their part*, and when it is admitted by that eminent lawyer and statesman Judge Gaston, that it was *not* the people but the creatures of the people that the amendment proposed to limit, we find Mr. Meares, a gentleman of great ability and eminently conservative in his notions of government, declaring that in obedience to the objection just made, he would modify "his amendment so as to provide that no convention shall hereafter be called *by the General Assembly*, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House;" and when we hear Mr. Giles withdrawing all further objection and expressing himself "*perfectly satisfied*," what is the irresistible conclusion but that all design "to limit the future action of the people of North Carolina" is expressly disavowed on all sides and that the sole object was to limit "the creatures of the people,"—the Legislature? How, Mr. Speaker, can there be any doubt that it was the object after two amendments upon which so much stress has been laid by the Senator from Martin, to act exclusively upon the General Assembly and *not* upon the *people themselves* and that they were to be left as the convention of 1835 found them, free to amend their constitution thereafter as they were then doing."

We think the remarks of Mr. Haughton as above exhaust the whole argument, and prove conclusively that when the amended Constitution of 1835 was being considered in Convention, that it was not the will of that body that the section relative to calling a Convention at any future time should be interpreted in any other way than it has just been interpreted by the present Legislature.

Our article has grown to an inordinate length, and we are admonished by our failing space that it is time to stop; but we could yet write columns, and produce testimony after testimony to show that in appealing to the sovereign power of the people, the General Assembly have done exactly what the original framers of the section in question expected would be done under the circumstances. We may resume the subject.

Is it not surprising to see such old-line Whigs as District Attorney Starbuck, Sheriff Masten and others, who in 1854 stood by Gov. Graham and the party so fiercely in demanding that the Convention clause in the Constitution of that day—and it is the same identical clause that is in the present Constitution—should be interpreted so as to permit the Legislature by a majority vote to appeal to the people to call a Convention, should now have taken the opposite ground—ground occupied by a majority of the Democratic leaders of that day? Now that these patriotic opponents of 1854 have acknowledged the validity of the views taken by the old-line Whigs on this point, and are standing hand in hand with them exactly on the ground occupied then as now by Governor Graham and other distinguished Whig leaders, why do we find Mr. Starbuck, Sheriff Masten and a few others deserting their ancient land-marks, and hunting for some sort of a shelter on the deserted camping-ground of the old Democrats?—Ah! a hoarse sound like the croaking of a raven comes through the distance in response to our question, and all it says, is "Office! *Office!!* Office!!!

Samuel M. Hughes declares himself an independent candidate for the Convention in Stokes county, and publishes a circular of unpardonable length in which he takes the most radical of all possible positions in regard to State finances. He wants every dollar of the public debt, old and new, repudiated, except such portions of the former as can be shown by the creditors to be perfectly fair and square, never transferred for the convenience of the State [illegible] or otherwise, as he calls it, "vitiated." These honest portions must then be cut down to two-fifths the aggregate amount, funded and made payable at some future day, and then paid only after each claimant shall have submitted his claim to the qualified voters of the State at the ballot box, as to whether it shall be paid or not, and the question decided in the affirmative!!!

We have been rubbing up our anatomical knowledge, but for our life we cannot make out what particular screw is loose in the brain that could have conceived such an extraordinary idea; for it is only when screws are loose that such dazzling ideas *can* be conceived.

The present editor of the Asheville *Pioneer*, in reply to certain strictures from our pen which he does not pretend to deny, says he does not care to inquire how far he is responsible for the sins of his immediate predecessor. He might as well have saved himself the trouble of saying even that much. When it is remembered that the present editor was one of the cabinet council of the late editor, advising him and supporting him through his political trials and tribulations—and it was a rough road, that's a fact—we hardly think he *does* care to inquire into his share of that responsibility which is now shoved off upon the anything but herculean shoulders of Mr. Dowell, when, in truth, that little gentleman deserves to bear scarcely any of it. He was but the easy-going instrument in the hands of more cunning men.

The Western *Sentinel* publishes a card from Joel F. Hill, Esq., alluding to the recent paragraphs which appeared in that paper and the Press in reference to candidates for Convention in Stokes county, and repelling certain insinuations made by Col. S. M. Hughes that he, Mr. Hill, had instigated such articles. For our own part, we never had any communication with Mr. Hill upon the subject; nor did we, as the *Sentinel* seems to think, gather our information from that paper. It came from an entirely different source, and we published it without regard to the sentiments of the *Sentinel*, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hill, or anybody else. We are emphatically opposed to Col. Hughes, because we do not think any man holding his peculiar non-Conservative views is fitted to be the representative of any portion of the Conservative people of North Carolina.

The Conservatives of Guilford county meet in Greensboro on the 7th of March, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention. The names of Col. John H. Dillard and Dr. Nereus Mendenhall, have been suggested.

GRAND RALLY!

There will be a MASS MEETING of all the citizens of Forsyth County at Winston on

SATURDAY, MARCH 4th,

who are in favor of Constitutional Reform, Low Taxes and Economy in the administration of public affairs. Several speakers will be on hand to address the meeting.

A Definition—Not by Webster.

If any of our young friends are ever asked to define the word "Republican" and its compounds, they can go it something after this style, with the assurance that they will hit the mark:

"Re" is a prefix in the composition of words, and denotes "repetition," "iteration," &c.

"Publican" is a collector of toll and tribute; a tax-gatherer. St. Matthias, you know, was a publican, and was taking in taxes when he was called to an entirely different mission, but he had to leave his office and tax-lists behind him.

"Republican" is a repeated, iterated publican, a re-collector of toll and tribute; a re-gatherer of taxes.

"Radical Republican" is a double repeated, iterated publican; a manifold re-collector of toll and tribute; an *ad infinitum* re-gatherer of taxes.

"Loyal Radical Republican" is a re-double, double reiterated re-multiplied, re-publican, re-re-collector of toll and tribute and re-re-redouble and reiterated re-gatherer of taxes, and so on *ad infinitum* until the last man, woman and child of us is taxed to death, and then the Loyal Radical Republican will crawl up, levy a tax on the last coffin, and, finding there is nothing left to tax, will give up the ghost.

A new candidate for public favor is the *Pee Dee Herald*, just started at Wadesboro, Anson county, by Messrs. N. Knight & Son, and edited by N. Knight and W. J. Covington. The latter say that "having always belonged to and acted with the old Whig party while that party existed, because we believed the principles it inculcated were more conservative than those of any other party, we now, as a natural consequence, belong to the Conservative party, because its principles are more in consonance with those of the old Whig party than any other." And you might have added, Mr. *Herald*, that not being prepared to go straight to perdition, you found it morally as well as politically impossible to belong to any other than the Conservative party. Success follow you, and—catch up with you.

During the impeachment trial last week, the lawyers quarrelled for three days as to whether or not the question should be put to a certain witness if he knew anything about the Ku-Klux. Finally, the Chief Justice decided that it should be answered, and the Governor's counsel put the question again, expecting an affirmative reply which would open a whole budget of mysterious horrors. But the witness swore he didn't know a thing about the Ku-Klux, and so all the three days' eloquence of the gentlemen had been thrown away, and the Governor's counsel had won a barren victory which resulted in leaving them flat on their backs, heels up.

The Representative from Forsyth was home during the latter part of last week, resting himself from his labors which had, doubtless, been severe. As he had just voted before leaving Raleigh in favor of the resolution regarding the 9th Article of Impeachment against Governor Holden—see Legislative report for Thursday—and as the revelations which compelled him to vote in this way must have been a sudden and severe shock to his nerves, we dare say he needed rest, and therefore we shall not attempt to carry him any just now. One good action is something like charity, for it throws out such a dazzling radiance as to blind us to a million sins.

It is only a very small specimen of a soul that would attempt to append conditions dictated by a sordid self-interest to an offer of courtesy; yet, on Friday last when a Conservative member of the House offered a resolution tendering the use of the Hall to the Hon. S. F. Cary, the celebrated temperance orator from Ohio, to lecture in on the following night, Jack Page, the colored Radical member from Chowan, hopped to his feet, and wanted to amend with the words "provided members of the House be admitted free of charge." Fortunately, for the credit of the House, the amendment was speedily smothered.

Gen. Robert B. Vance, brother of Senator Vance, has been elected Principal of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. No better selection could have been made. Gen. Vance is known all over the State as a man of unflagging energy, and whenever he puts his hand to a wheel, it is bound to whiz.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the meeting held at Danbury on the 6th inst., for the nomination of Convention delegates, was adjourned until the 6th of March.

The law has just placed its grip upon one Lena Johnson, a colored woman of Warren county, who is charged with having murdered her own child.

Tod Caldwell Got Crosby.

The conduct of Gov. Caldwell, in refusing to issue his proclamation as required by the Convention Bill just passed by the Legislature, on the plea that Chief Justice Pearson considers it unconstitutional, is absolutely astounding. If anything was wanting to convince our people that the dangerous conspiracy against their rights and liberties formed by Holden, Pool and others, is not yet killed, this very action of the Governor supplies the necessary proof. We once thought that Governor Caldwell would try to steer clear of the machinations of the conspirators, but they seem to have him in their toils at last, and, if they are to be destroyed, intend to drag him to destruction with them.

It was Governor Caldwell's sworn duty to issue his proclamation as instructed by the General Assembly, he being the executive officer of the Commonwealth. He has no judicial powers, and has no right to go outside of his own office to find excuses for disobeying a legislative enactment. The law is plain and straight forward, and it was his duty to obey it at once. He had no right to ask the opinion of the Chief Justice, or any other Judge, as to whether the law was constitutional or not. If he had any doubts about the matter, there was the Attorney General of the State, who, by express provision of the Constitution, is the proper legal adviser of the various Departments. But the opinion of the Attorney General, even were it adverse to the constitutionality of the Convention Bill, could not change the fact that it is Governor Caldwell's sworn duty to execute the law as made and enacted by the General Assembly.

Here comes in the conspiracy against the people. Gov. Caldwell knew that the Attorney General believed in the constitutionality of the Convention Bill, and would so decide; hence, he steps outside his official path, asks for an opinion from the Chief Justice, and on the strength of that opinion, breaks his oath of office by refusing to carry out the laws. It was well known that Chief Justice Pearson, whom every one now fully believes to have been deeply concerned in the Holden-Pool conspiracy, would say the Convention Bill is unconstitutional, because he knows that the people intend to purify the Judiciary as soon as they can get an opportunity, and this very Convention Bill is the first step towards it. It is not very likely any of the Supreme Court Judges think favorably of a measure which threatens to reduce their number to three, as it used to be, and thus save to the people the salaries of two useless ones. No, they would rather choke off the Convention at all hazards. They are afraid to let the people say whether they will call a Convention or not. So Caldwell, Pearson, Settle, Holden, and a lot more of the conspirators get together in private caucus, and determine, that as there is no other way of keeping the matter out of the people's hands, Caldwell shall refuse to issue his proclamation, and though he may yet be compelled to do it, yet they hope they will have succeeded to kicking up enough fuss to frighten the people against voting for Convention, and thus relieving themselves of the rascals and burdens that are crushing them.

We were misled by the telegraphic reports into stating last week that Hon. I. G. Lash, M. C., from this district, did not vote on the bill repealing the test oath.—The telegraphic dispatches were wrong.—Mr. Lash *did* vote on the question, and he voted *against* repealing the test oath. It is but just to the gentleman to say that he was willing to vote for a general bill, but thought the present bill was hardly fair as it only relieved Southern men who had sustained the Confederate cause, and did not relieve Northern men who were in the same predicament. We fail to see the force of the reasoning which refuses to give half a loaf because a whole loaf cannot be given.

The Impeachment proceedings of the past week are voluminous but interesting. They relate almost entirely to the outrages committed by Kirk and his soldiers upon the citizens of Alamance. The same ground was gone over last summer, but the wickedness of the Governor was not proved so plainly then as now.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 17, 1870.

Provisions.			*Provisions.*	
Bacon	18 @ 20		Chop	2½
Lard	18@20		Bran	1½
Pork	8@10	*Grain.* Wheat	90@1 15	
Beef	5@ 8	Corn, (new)	00@ 75	
Veal	5@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00	
Mutton	5@ 8	Rye	75@ 80	
Butter	20@25	Oats	40@ 50	
Flour	3 @3½	Peas	70@ 80	
Eggs	15	Meal	2½ @3	

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Feb. 14.—Leaf, Common, $3 to $5; Good and Fine, 12 a 15; Leaf, common, 6 a 8; Good 10 a 14; Fine yellow wrappers, 30 a 40.

New York, Feb. 14.—Cotton, dull; Flour, 7.65 a 8.75; Whisky, 93 a 94; Wheat, $1 68; Corn, 85a 86. Gold, 111 a 111¼. N. C. Bonds, old 50–new, 26.

Baltimore, Feb. 15.—Cotton 14¼ a 000; Flour 5¼ a 7¼; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 48. Corn, white, 86 a 00, yellow, 80 a 00; Oats, 56 a 58; Bacon, 00 a 00; Whisky, 93 a 94.

Richmond, Feb. 15.—Wheat, $1 70 a $1 95. Corn 83. Oats 57.

Norfolk, Feb. 16.—Bacon, sides, 13¼.—Corn 78 a 83.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15.—Bacon 12 a 18; Flour, $5 75 a $7 00; Corn $1 10; Oats, 75; Rye, $1; Wheat, $1 30; Lard, 18; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Head vs. Heart.

When Sheriff Masten was reproached the other day at Bethania for some of his humbuggery in past times, he laid his paw upon the place where his heart is supposed to be, and said it was "a mistake of the head and not of the heart." When our United States District Attorney was reproached for taking the iron-clad oath, after he had been a member of the Secession Convention, and had voted supplies for the Confederate cause, he said that if he had erred it was "a mistake of the head and not of the heart." When W. W. Holden found that an honest Legislature was about to bring him to account for overriding civil liberty in our midst and for helping Swepson and Littlefield swindle the people out of millions of dollars, he wrung his hands in agony and piteously protested that his "errors were of the head and not of the heart." When Chief Justice Pearson was trembling in uncertainty as to whether or not he also would be hauled over the coals for refusing to sustain the writs of *habeas corpus* granted to prisoners arrested arbitrarily by Holden's Tennessee guerilla Colonel, his friends apologized for him with the same old talk about the "head and the heart." And we dare say that if we could lay our hands upon the members of the last Legislature among whom were divided that $241,000 of the people's money, which Swepson declares was used to bribe them with, they would solemnly asseverate it was the head and not the heart that led them into such rascality.

The people are getting tired of heads and hearts that don't go well together; and they are beginning to suspect most grievously that when heads go wrong, hearts are very apt to be pretty close behind them. When next time our beloved Sheriff has his humbuggery pressed home upon him, it will look a great deal more graceful in him, and certainly more noble, to acknowledge the corn like a gentleman, and not moan about his head, or his heart, or any other part of his carcass.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED EVASION OF REVENUE LAWS.—On Friday last, Deputy U. S. Marshal John H. White proceeded to Yadkinville, armed with the necessary authority to arrest Messrs. William and John Allgood, and Wilson Zachary, all citizens of Yadkin, charged upon the complaint of somebody with evasion or violation of the revenue laws applying to distillers. The deputy had not the slightest difficulty, as the accused voluntarily came forward, surrendered themselves as soon as they heard they were wanted, and gave the necessary bonds for their appearance before the U. S. Commissioner in Salem, on Monday next.

THE SHERIFF AT WAUGHTOWN.—Thias Masten had an immense audience to hear him at Waughtown on Wednesday night of last week. There were about sixty all told, including the women and the children, the latter of whom were wonderfully pleased with the Sheriff for entertaining them so well. They thought it almost as good as a circus. Though the apostle had but a slim field to work, yet he sweated over it for three mortal hours, talking against time to keep T. T. Best, Esq. from replying and laying bare his humbuggery. He talked of everything in the heavens, the earth and in the waters under the earth—of everything that ever had been, or was ever going to be, except taxes.—He made it very plain that the Conservatives wanted a Convention especially that they might declare war against somebody, and then start the tower of Babel again. He forgot all about the debt piled upon the State by his radical friends, and never said a word as to how we were going to avoid the enormous taxes which the radicals have managed to fasten upon us.—He collects these taxes, and gets a big commission on them. The higher the taxes, the more commission he gets. He grows fat, while the people mourn. He don't want any Convention. Towards the close of his remarks he became dreamy and tangled up, and finally sailed off to get himself untangled. The last seen of him was when he was leaving the historic town to the inspiring strains of "Dance, darkies, dance!" played on a jewsharp by a diminutive specimen of the 15th amendment. Try again, Sheriff; the dough you mixed that night at Waughtown, has all turned sour; and the next time, explain why your party has saddled the people with such heavy taxes. May be a little talk about the mileage of Congress a dozen years ago would help you some, for it is very interesting just about now.

AT IT AGAIN.—Joe. Knaus has come back, just a little ahead of the martins, and re-opened his shoe-making establishment just under our editorial apartments. The ring of his hammer has a cheery sound, and we missed it sadly during the winter. While Joe is pounding away down stairs, giving the headache to his shoe-pegs, we are pounding away up-stairs doing the same kind office for the radicals. Here's luck to you, Joe.

See J. L. Fulkerson's Advertisement.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the evening of the 7th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. W. Wright, by F. A. Tucker, Esq., Mr. JOHN N. CRITTY to Miss ELIZA HEDE, all of Forsyth.

DIED.

In Salem Female Academy, on the 14th inst., Miss CARRIE C., eldest daughter of A. G. Foster, Esq., of Madison, Ga., aged about 17 years.

At his residence, in this county, of pneumonia, on the 12th inst., Mr. WM. L. C. HARTLE, aged 60 years, 4 months and 24 days.

In Lewisville, Forsyth county, January 27th, LULU, infant daughter of J. W. G. and C. J. Binkley, aged 3 months.

In Winston, on the 2nd inst., of consumption, Miss SARAH ELLEN CRAIGIE, aged 18 years, and 15 days.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Linney moved to take up bill concerning actions improperly commenced. Substitutes were offered by Messrs. Merriman and Gilmer, and all were referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Several Committees reported, and other business was considered, after which the Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Johnston of Buncombe presented an additional article of impeachment against Gov. W. W. Holden, based upon the report of the special Committee appointed to investigate the issue of bonds to the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R. This article comprises two counts. The first is that W. W. Holden did, on the 9th day of June, 1869, or about that time, conspire with Geo. W. Swepson and others, and ordered the Treasurer to issue to the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R. Company, of which Swepson was then President, the sum of two millions, six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, although he well knew that Swepson had not, as was required by law, certified that a sufficient sum had been subscribed by solvent individuals, corporations, companies or contractors, to the capital stock of said Company, to authorize the issuing of said amount of State bonds.

The second count is that the Governor ordered bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars to be issued to Swepson in the same way, although he knew that the certificate of Swepson to the effect that one million, six hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars had been subscribed by solvent individuals &c., was false and fraudulent, and was made by Swepson in furtherance of the wicked and unlawful designs of Swepson to defraud the people of the State.

A motion to suspend the rules and take up resolution referring the article to the Committee on Articles of Impeachment, prevailed by a vote of 71 yeas to 22 nays.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote, 74 yeas to 10 nays.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Broadfoot, Bryson, *Buxton, Callis*, Crawford, Currie, *Darden*, Dickey, Drake, Dunham, *Ellison*, Farr, Gambrel, Gatling, *Goodwyn*, Gore, Gullick, Grayson, Gregory, *Gunther*, Hampton, *Harris*, of Franklin, *Hargrove, Hardy*, Henderson, Houston, Hill, Hinnant, Johnston, of Buncombe, Johns, *Joyner, Justice*, Kelly of Davie, Kelsey, Kincade, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey Martin, Marler, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, *Morgan* of Montgomery, *Morgan* of Wake, Mitchell, Nicholson, *Nissen, Page*, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Shull, Smith of Anson, Smith of Wayne, Stanford, *Sykes*, Waring, Withers, Wilcox, Womack and *Young* of Wake.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bunn, Cawthorn, Copeland, Dudley, Faulkner, Fletcher, Garrison, Johnson of Edgecombe, Mabson and Morris.

It will be seen that 16 radicals, whose names are given in italics above, voted for this resolution. The 10 nays were of course all radical. The fact regarding the fraudulent issue of the bonds have leaked out so plainly, that even the radicals cannot stand up to Holden on this question.

The bill in relation to the Salaries and Fees of State officers was then taken up and its remaining sections considered, after which it passed third reading.

The bill introduced by Mr. Marler of Yadkin, requiring candidates to be voted for on separate ballots passed its final reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 26. An amendment providing that all municipal officers shall be voted for on same ticket was lost.

Bill making the South Yadkin River, in certain parts of Rowan and Davie counties, a lawful fence, passed its several readings.

Bill amending laws so as to give county officers three days grace, after the time specified by law to file their bonds, passed several readings.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Speed of Pasquotank introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, to encourage immigration, and the settlement of unimproved lands in this State. The bill seems to be a grand railroad combination scheme as much as anything else.

A large number of Committees reported on bills of various kinds, and the House amendments to the bill concerning the Western N. C. R. R., were concurred in.

HOUSE.—The bill to establish the new county of Swain, out of portions of Haywood and Jackson counties passed its third reading by a vote of 57 yeas to 19 nays.

A message was received from the Adjutant General, transmitting a large bundle of papers all in reference to the spies and detectives employed by the Governor. Papers and all were referred to a special committee.

The bill to authorize the lawful voters of each judicial district to elect their own Judge of the Supreme Court was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—The bill concerning the Sheriff of Wilkes, failed to pass its second reading. It is something about commissions on taxes, claimed by the Sheriff of Iredell, from the Sheriff of Wilkes.

The bill concerning work on the public roads passed its third reading.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Robbins of Rowan introduced a bill transfering the county of Northampton from the sixth to the first judicial district, which passed its several readings, and was sent to the House. In relation to this bill, Mr. Cowles, of Yadkin, said that if he had been correctly informed, the purpose of the people of Northampton was to get out of Judge Watts' circuit; he thought the object they proposed to attain was a commendable one, and if public remark in regard to Judge Watts' unfitness for the position which he disgraces, approximates the truth, it is certainly the duty of the Legislature to distribute the other counties in his circuit to the several judges, and get rid of him in that way. It was too expensive to impeach him.

A variety of important business was transacted and the Impeachment trial then came on.

HOUSE.—The bill to require all Presidents and Directors of railroads in this State to account with their successors in office for the property and effects of said Companies &c., was amended and passed third reading.

A resolution was adopted refusing leave of absence to members, except in case of sickness.

The bill to amend the law of 1869-'70, in reference to constructing a road through the counties of Ashe and Alleghany, passed its several readings, also, the bill to lay out and construct a road through Ashe county, and the bill to construct a road from Sparta, Alleghany county, to the Virginia line, in the direction of Wytheville.

Mr. Hampton moved to take up the bill to authorize the erection of a toll bridge at or near Elkin, Surry county, which passed its several readings.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.

SENATE.—Chairmen of Committees reported on a number of bills. Messrs. Graham of Orange, Love and Lehman were appointed Senate Committee of Conference on the bill in relation to Salaries and Fees.

Mr. Graham offered a resolution authorizing the printing of the Act suspending the Code of Civil Procedure in certain cases. He said it was an important act to the people, and hoped the resolution would prevail. Passed.

HOUSE. Some half dozen Committees made reports, and a number of resolutions were introduced and placed on calendar, after which a message was received from the Governor in which he pleads the unconstitutionality of the Convention Bill as a reason why he refuses to issue his proclamation as the bill requires, &c. The message was accompanied by a letter from Judge Pearson, concurring with the Governor in his views on the bill.

Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, charged that the document was gotten up in a political caucus recently held in Raleigh, and was no dignified State paper, but a disgraceful electioneering trick; he moved to refer the message to the Committee on the Insane Asylum, and the writer along with it.

Mr. Strudwick of Orange said the high-priests of the radical party were now at loggerheads. W. W. Holden was now urging in his defence that he had no right as the executive of the State, to question the constitutionality of the Shoffner bill after the Legislature had seen fit to pass it; that he had no right to appeal to the Supreme Court before executing it. Now here was Tod Caldwell on the other tack, for he goes to some of the Supreme Court Judges to get aid to resist a Legislative enactment.

Mr. Strudwick then offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Attorney General for his opinion as to the constitutionality of the Convention Bill.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—Bills incorporating several towns, among them Gibsonville in Guilford county, passed final readings. also bill incorporating Homestead and Building Associations.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Troy introduced a bill, which was referred, requiring municipal officers to surrender books, &c., to their successors, and making failure to do so a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment from one to five years.

Also, a bill which was referred, authorizing creditors of deceased persons to force administrators to sell property.

Message from the House transmitting Gov. Caldwell's electioneering trick, in which he declines to issue Convention proclamation.

HOUSE.—Mr. Withers of Caswell, introduced a bill to punish officers who may hereafter refuse to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, providing that if any Judge of this State shall hereafter fail or neglect to discharge his duty by enforcing obedience to writs of *habeas corpus*, the same shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $10,000, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The bill in relation to fees of county officers passed second reading.

The bill providing that the poll-tax collected by Sheriffs for school purposes, together with all other school-taxes, fines, penalties, and forfeitures belonging to the School Fund shall be paid to the County Treasurers instead of the State Treasurer as heretofore, was, after much discussion, referred to the Committee on Education.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—Various Committees reported, and several bills interesting to the people in the Eastern portion of the State were discussed, after which the hour for Impeachment trial arrived.

HOUSE.—The bill in relation to the corporation limits of the town of Lexington passed its several readings.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh elicited a lengthy debate, but finally passed second reading by a vote of 57 yeas, to 27 nays.

Bill to establish Pamlico county from parts of Craven and Beaufort passed second reading.

One of the most terrible railroad disasters on record occurred of Monday night of last week, near New Hamburg, New York, on the Hudson River Railroad. A collision took place on a draw bridge between the passenger train from New York, and a freight train loaded with petroleum, overturning the cars of the latter, smashing them, and setting fire to the oil, which spread in every direction, with lightning rapidity. The express train caught fire at once, and the bridge was blazing. In a few minutes the bridge fell in carrying engines, cars and everything into the water below. Forty or fifty persons, who were in the sleeping cars of the express train, were burned alive, or drowned while burning. Their bodies when recovered next day were, in many instances hardly recognizable.

THE FOURTH LECTURE, under the auspices of the "Reading Club of Salem," will be delivered by W. L. SCOTT, Esq., of Greensboro, on the 23rd instant, at Music Hall. Mr. Scott is well known as an able lawyer and eloquent speaker, and we bespeak for him a cordial welcome.

THE FIFTH LECTURE of the course will be given by **Sexton Gales, Esq.**, of Raleigh. Mr. Gales is one of the ablest speakers in the State, and we feel assured that our friends will enjoy a rare treat at the Music Hall on the evening of March 9th.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The French Elections—The Republic Repudiated by the People—The New Assembly Largely Monarchical—The Germans Preparing for Events—The Red Republicans still want the War to Continue—Proclamation from the Emperor Napoleon.

FEB. 8.—The prolongation of the armistice is expected, and the British representative at Versailles has been instructed to sustain such a demand if made by the French government. Should, however, it not be extended, the German army will march into Paris on the 19th inst.

The Germans under Von der Tann, occupy almost the whole province of Burgundy. One of the divisions of the French army of the east has effected a retreat from Pontarlier to Gex, but was obliged to spike and abandon forty guns to the Prussians.

FEB. 9.—The French elections which took place yesterday, resulted generally in the success of the Liberal Union party. The candidates of that party were chosen whenever they were put in nomination.—The Conservatives have carried a number of candidates, while the Republicans carry the cities and some half dozen departments.

The Turkish government is concentrating a large force of troops on the Roumanian frontier, and announces that they will be kept there so long as the treaties of 1856 are observed.

Queen Victoria opened the English parliament in person to-day, seated upon the throne. Her opening speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. The address contains nothing of special interest.

FEB. 10.—The war contribution of two hundred millions of francs exacted from Paris has been apportioned between the North and South German States, one hundred and fifty millions going to the former, and the rest to the latter.

Eighty field guns and 140,000 rifles have been delivered up to the Prussians at Forts Ivry and Vanvres. Paris may be entered before the 19th, and extensive preparations are being made for a heavy bombardment, should peace fail, and Paris make up its mind to resist.

Returns from eleven departments indicate the election of Bonapartist, Orleans, and clerical candidates, with a few Republicans mingled here and there.

FEB. 11.—The Bordeaux government, which is under the control of the Red Republicans, has issued a decree calling out the military class of 1871 immediately.—They see they are lost, unless the war continues.

The cattle plague has broken out amongst the cattle which have been collected in vast numbers in the vicinity of Paris, for the relief of the starving people of that city.

FEB. 12.—The result of the election in 54 departments, is 370 Bonapartists and Orleanists (the former being largely in the majority) and only 80 Republicans.—Official returns from the Department of the North show that the Monarchical candidates polled 195,000 votes against 47,000 polled by the Republican candidates. The whole number of delegates to be chosen was 753.

Just prior to the elections, the Emperor Napoleon issued a proclamation from Wilhelmshohe, to the French people, in which he charges the ruin of France upon the usurpers who had seized upon the control of the government at the time when its whole attention was being directed against the enemy, and he adds that now, the struggle being suspended, and all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, it is time to call the usurpers to account for the bloodshed and ruin they have occasioned and the resources they have squandered. The proclamation concludes as follows: "For myself, bruised by injustice and bitter deception, I do not know or claim my repeatedly confirmed right. There is no room for personal ambition; but, until the people are regularly assembled and express their will, it is my duty to say their acts are illegitimate. There is only one Government in which resides the national sovereignty, capable to heal wounds, to bring hope to firesides, to reopen the profaned churches for prayers, and to restore industry, concord and peace."

FEB. 13.—The new French National Assembly held a preparatory meeting this morning at Bordeaux, at which a large number of deputies were present. The result of the elections in the 20 departments occupied by the Germans is unknown. There are 86 departments in France.

A special despatch from Bordeaux says that the Orleanists are confident that the Count de Paris will be proclaimed King of France within a few weeks. The Count de Paris is the grandson of Louis Philippe, who was driven from the throne in 1848.

It is believed that the result of the elections ensures peace, and there is hardly any doubt but that the armistice will be prolonged; but hostilities are still raging in the departments of Jura and Doubs, the French in those departments refusing to accept any armistice.

FEB. 14.—Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux. A committee to negotiate a treaty of peace has been selected, and Bismarck and Moltke have approved the draft of the treaty. As soon as the treaty is signed, the German armies will march through Paris and leave for home. The Assembly will then adjourn to Paris, and proceed to organize the government.

A Splendid Offer.

It is well known that the regular subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine is $3. That we may bring our Journal to every house in this place, we have made arrangements, by which we are enabled to send the PEOPLE'S PRESS and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for $3 50.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY combines the most useful, comprehensive and complete Magazine now issued. It employs only first-class writers in all its numerous departments, including Music, Stories, Poetry, Household Matters, Architecture, and Gardening; and its Fashions are unquestionably far ahead of all others, both for beauty and originality. Demorest's Monthly for handsome typography, high-toned literature, and first-class illustrations, fully entitles it to the claim of being the model Parlor Magazine of America.

THE FINEST, BEST, CHEAPEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style* and *Quality* to any in this market.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb. 17, 1871–1tf.

THREE FINE JERSEY SHOW CARDS

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fly out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,

Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.

Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Fancies, Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,

for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE MALTESE COLLARS, CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.

Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests

at reduced prices.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

TO TRESPASSERS

Upon Salem Town Land.

ALL PERSONS who have been committing trespass upon the Salem Town Land, by removing Timber, Soil, &c., without having previously obtained permission to do so, are hereby warned that legal proceedings will at once be commenced against them if the same is not discontinued after the publication of this notice.

S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden of Salem.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1., 1871.–5–4w.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great TEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH, a beautiful article.

Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.

Feb. 3–5tf.

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**

112 fire test. We keep only the best.

Feb. 3–3tf J. L. FULKERSON.

Cleared

CUBA MOLASSES.

200 HOGSHEADS

PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,

In Bright New Packages,

For Sale LOW FOR CASH, by

C. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Jan. 27, 1871. Wilmington, N. C.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON BLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

JOHN WILSON. JAMES WILSON.

WILSON & BROTHER,

GENERAL

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 56 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

REFER TO

H. Geiger & Co., No. 225 North Third Street.
Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wanner, Kline & Co., Nos. 213 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 40 North Fourth Street.
Oct. 21–6m.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 226 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

NOTICE.

B. F. JONES *Against* J. A. KIMBROUGH. } Attachment.

The defendant above named, will please take notice that a warrant of attachment was this day issued against him for the sum of thirty-one dollars and ninety cents, ($31 90) due by book account, and returnable before J. W. Gosion, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the County of Yadkin, at his office in West Bend, the 11th day of February, 1871, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

Dated this, 7th day of January, A. D., 1871.

B. F. JONES, Plaintiff.

Jan. 20, 1871.–3–4t(pd)

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE



TRADE MARK.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desiderata long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes,—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha,*—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies Toilet use with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices,

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.
48-tf.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in *five minutes* without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one reparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c., &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
Post Office Building.

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For sale at the BOOK-STORE

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We will send a handsome Prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible* containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent Free of Charge. Address, National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo. 7-4w

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His Life and Times now ready for Agents, in one splendid volume of 850 pages and 30 Steel Portraits. By a distinguished Southern Author. Contains facts of interest never before published. Sent on receipt of Price $3 75. Also John Esten Cooke's Work, Personal Portraits Scenes and Adventures of the War, $3 00. E. B. TREAT, & CO., Pub's., 654, Broadway, N. Y. 7-4w.

Established 1858.

E. H. KELLOGG,

Manufacturer & Dealer in SPERM, LARD, WHALE, ELEPHANT, TANNERS, WOOL, SIGNAL and MACHINERY OILS,

E. H. KELLOGG'S COMBINED WOOL and SPINDLE OIL

Is an Extra Wool Oil, which scours out easily and perfectly from the whitest goods, is handsome in color, almost entirely odorless, endures a temperature of 35° and a *less quantity* is required to do the work than of the best Lard, *while the price is much less*, and besides having all the above named desirable qualities, it is really a very nice Spindle Oil. Address, E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar Street, New York. P. O. Box 4338. 7-4w

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 a Month) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS, or ST. LOUIS, MO. 7-4w.

8 O'CLOCK.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR

FREE LOVE AND ITS VOTARIES.

by Dr. John B. Ellis. Large Sales. Immense Profits. Stupendous revelations and startling disclosures. The whole subject laid bare and its hideousness exposed to universal execration. *Written in the interests of Civilization, Christianity and Public Morality.* Send for circulars and terms. U. S. Publishing Co., 411 Broome Street

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 7-4w

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1.—Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. Patton, Treas., Springfield, Mass. 7-4w.

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 per day**) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St Louis, Mo. 7-4w.



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IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor.—Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.,** 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. 7-4w.

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GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

The Great American Tea Co.,

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P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK, 7-4w.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WASH STANDS AND TABLES.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C., May, 29, 1870.

No. 1 White Lead!

A lot of the celebrated pure NASSAU WHITE LEAD

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OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varied, a good collection—which we offer at low prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket. Tilden (non spilling) Instand.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!

Second Full Purchase since July.

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Offer an unrivaled assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
FARMERS who raise Grain,
TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions.
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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In addition to a full line of Prints, De Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

W. L. PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain. WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS, BED BLANKETS, &c

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The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated

GAME COCK WHITE LEAD.

GROCERIES.

We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

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We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced,

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and smoothest in market.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

CROCKERY

in good supply, which we offer at reduced rates.

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The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

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Every Farmer should have a Grindstone. We have a large assortment of the best Berea Stones, which we are selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Bevel and Arch Top.

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Our Ladies' Sewed Work is manufactured expressly for us in Philadelphia, and cannot be excelled in beauty of finish, quality and durability of material. Anxious to give these goods a wide sale, we offer them at extremely low prices. Boots for Men, Youths and Boys. In pegged work we are kept constantly supplied with Shelly Bros. & Co's Thomasville Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children These shoes have an unequalled reputation.

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The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

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of Thompson's make. Home machines of long established reputation.

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Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market.—We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 1870-41-tf

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THE GREAT Southern Piano MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unprecedented preeminence*, which pronounces them unequalled.

THEIR TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale.

THEIR TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved *Overstrung Scale* and AGRAFFE TREBLE.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUGUST 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.

We have made arrangements for the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENCY for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
Sept. 9, '70-35-6m. *Baltimore, Md*

THE TURBINE



WATER WHEEL.

Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1811.

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BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
262 BALTIMORE ST., *BALTIMORE,*

Have the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK In the city, of SCHOOL MEDICAL and LAW, and DENTAL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

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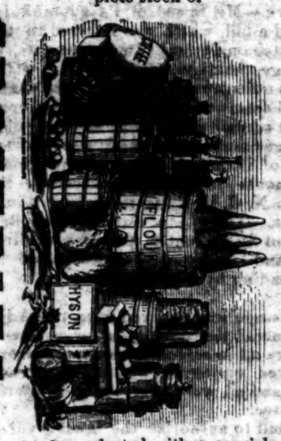
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SALEM, N. C.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends to his handsome and complete stock of

GROCERIES FAMILY



which he has selected with a special eye to the wants of this section. It embraces all commodities that can be found in a *city establishment*, and will be sold at prices, either for cash or barter, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who deal with us. Our stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is one of the finest and largest in this part of the country, and we cordially invite our friends to examine for themselves.

Agricultural Implements.

I am agent for a large firm engaged in the manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements, and will continually keep on hand fine assortment from which to select.

Fertilizers & Seeds of all kinds

FROM first-class houses and warranted to be all that is recommended.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

HOGS AND POULTRY of the best breeds adapted to this section of country.

WE are in the market this fall and Winter, for

WILD GAME

and will purchase Wild Turkeys, Partridges, and other game at the highest market rates, paying either cash or barter.

Leaf Tobacco

WILL be taken in barter for Goods, or will be received and sold upon commission for the best prices the market affords.

R. A. JENKINS,
Salem, N. C. Nov. 14, 1870.

Post Office Directory.

Office hours, Sunday, from 8½ to 9½ A. M. and from 1 to 2, P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8½ A. M. Closes daily at 1½, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11½ A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 3 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 7½ A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C Feb. 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Emma Alspaugh, Harriet Barrow, Mrs. Rebecca Bolsford, Mrs. Mary T. T. Cofer, Miss Louisa Ebert, Miss Sophia Finch, Mrs. Catherine Gray, Mrs. Nancy Harman, Mrs. Martha Hammock, Miss Cyntha Lashmit, Miss Jones E. Miller, Miss Sallie Morris, Mrs. Emily Newsom, 2, Miss Mollie Peddicord, Miss Mary E. Pickel, Miss Mollie Shouse, Miss Lucy Swaim, Miss Lizzie Shields, Miss Margaret Tysinger, Miss Mary Tally, Mrs. Sallie Taylor, Mrs. Martha A. Calhoun, Mrs. Ann Wicker.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Charles Clinard, J. W. Cole, Calvin Cheek, George Camel, George Frye, Sanford Fishel, Rev. W. F. Gray, M. Harris, Robert Hester, B. Johnson, Andrew Kimel, Orange Kirk, George McKaughan, Bennett Myrs, George Newsum, Daniel J. Reece, Newell Sapp, Matthias Steward, F. J. Smith, John Vance, J. W. Whicker, Wesley Wesmoland, Thomas Woosley, Robert B. Walker, David P. Yokely.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

ZEVELY'S

DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Time.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $80.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $80 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

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A profoundly readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

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Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

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SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then Registered letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher
Sun office, New York City.

F. MELLER,

Confectioner & Fancy Cake Baker,

(Between Vogler's Store & Dr. Zevely's Drug Store.)

SALEM, N. C.,

HAS now on hand a fresh and extensive stock of *Confectionery*, embracing plain and *Fancy Candies, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Cakes, Crackers, &c.*, to which he invites the attention of the public.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND CHINA-WARE,

suitable for the approaching gift season, in store

Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he will endeavor by strict attention to his business, and by consulting the tastes and wishes of his customers, to merit a continuance of their favors.

F. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870. 44-tf.

Wood's Object Lessons IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events.

AT THE BOOK-STORE.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES' BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.
Salem Nov. 15, 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1827.



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ORDERS FOR

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POSTERS,
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PROGRAMMES
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

and any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing, respectfully solicited. Terms.—Cash.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.
Salem, N. C. Jan. 1870.

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AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES

S. T. MICKEY'S

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST

THE PLACE TO BUY

CHEAP TREES,

Is at the STRAWBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CURRANT, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, and other plants in my line. Should my customers not on hand, I will order from reliable Nurserymen. I am Agent for the Kuhr Fruit Farm and Nurseries, see Knox's Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, which contains much reliable information on Small Fruit Culture, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents. I am also Agent for the Foreign Grape, which is placed first on the list by many Grape growers. Send in your orders early. Send postage stamp for Catalogue. Plants and Vines by mail, can be sent by mail. Salem, N. C., Oct 14, 1870. 40-1f



STRENFELD'S

FRENCH

Cognac Bitters,

FIRST PRIZE

Paris Exhibition 1867.

Purify the blood and strengthen the system, eradicating the effect of dissipation, maintain the human frame in condition of healthfulness, dispel the Blues and all mental distempers, and relieve those whose sedentary habits lay them open to depression. They prevent and cure Bilious and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Sea-Sickness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and every complaint incidental to diet or atmosphere. Ladies will find them a sovereign boon, as they eradicate all traces of Debility, Nervousness, Inertness, and Diseases peculiar to the sex.

☞ Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the office of

M. JACOBSON, Sole Proprietor,
64 & 66 Water Street, N. Y.

H. BRUNHILD, Wilmington, General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Jan. 27-4-1y.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August, for sale at the BOOK STORE.